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II. Executive summary

Gambia

1. Introduction: Overview of the legal and institutional framework of the Gambia in the context of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The Gambia ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption on 8 July 2015. The Gambia is a dualist country. Treaties that have been signed and ratified by the Gambia must be incorporated into the national legal order by way of an Act of the National Assembly of the Gambia to have effect.

An anti-corruption bill of 2018, which should domesticate some of the provisions of the Convention against Corruption, was awaiting adoption at the National Assembly at the time of the review.

The legal system of the Gambia is based on common law.

The most relevant anti-corruption legislation in the Gambia are the Constitution, the Criminal Code (CC), the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorist Financing Act of 2012 (AML/CFT Act), the Economic Crimes Act (ECA), the National Intelligence Agencies Act and the Evidence Act.

The most important authorities in the fight against corruption are the Attorney General's Office, the Director of Public of Prosecutions (DPP), the police force of the Gambia, the State Intelligence Service (SIS) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

2. Chapter III: Criminalization and law enforcement

2.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Bribery and trading in influence (arts. 15, 16, 18 and 21)

The Gambia criminalizes active bribery in sections 86(2) (official corruption), 360 (corrupt practices), 361 (secret commission on Government contracts) and 362 (presumption as to corrupt practices) of the CC. Sections 86(1), 360, 361 and 362, as well as sections 87 (extortion by public officer) and 88 (public officers receiving property to show favour) of the CC criminalize passive bribery. Indirect bribery is criminalized when these sections are read together with section 23 CC (principal offenders). Section 23 CC lists various forms of criminal responsibility including counselling or procuring any other person to commit an offence.

The definition of a public official for the above sections is found in section 3(2) CC and excludes elected officials. Sections 360, 361 and 362 CC are limited to persons serving under a public body that has the power to impose rates or is entrusted with expenditure of Government funds or grants (sect. 359 CC).

Active and passive bribery of foreign public officials and officials of international organizations may be prosecuted when sections 86, 360, 361 and 362 CC are applied together with section 23. Prosecution in such cases would be limited to the conduct that took place in the Gambia only (sect. 4 CC: extent of jurisdiction of courts of the Gambia). However, there have been no practical examples to date.

Trading in influence and bribery in the private sector are not criminalized.

Money-laundering, concealment (arts. 23 and 24)

The AML/CFT Act has adopted verbatim the language of subparagraphs 1(a)(i) and (ii), and 1(b)(i) and (ii) of article 23 of the Convention in defining the crime of money-laundering in section 2. Schedule II of the AML/CFT Act sets out a wide range of predicate offences and includes "corruption and bribery". However, it does not

cover predicate offences committed outside of the Gambia and does not explicitly refer to all the corruption offences.

The relevant provisions of CPC allow for charging persons for the commission of money-laundering offences and its predicate offences (sects. 112 and 114).

Sections 23 (principal offenders), 26 (accessories after the fact), 263 (concealing registers), 297 (receiving stolen property) and 298 (receipt of possession of property stolen abroad) CC prohibit concealment of proceeds of corruption. The term "stolen property" in sections 297 and 298 refer to a property that has been unlawfully taken, extorted, obtained, embezzled, converted or disposed of.

Embezzlement, abuse of functions and illicit enrichment (arts. 17, 19, 20 and 22)

Elements of embezzlement in the public sector are covered by sections 257 (stealing by persons in public service), 258 (stealing by clerks and servants), 259 (stealing by directors or officers of companies), 260 (stealing by agents, etc.), 303 (fraudulent false accounting) and 304 (false accounting by public officer) CC and subsections (d) and (g) of section 5 of the ECA. Section 259 CC includes state-owned companies.

Private sector embezzlement may be prosecuted under CC sections 252 (general punishment for theft), 256 (stealing from the person, etc.), 258–260, 292 (conspiracy to defraud), 300 (trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property) and 301 (directors and officers of corporations or companies fraudulently appropriating property, or keeping fraudulent accounts or falsifying books or accounts).

Abuse of functions is covered by section 90 CC (abuse of office) in part as it only criminalizes an arbitrary act but not an omission. Illicit enrichment is not yet a crime but is being considered for criminalization in a new bill. In addition, section 298A of CC allows for a criminal prosecution of persons who possess anything which may reasonably be suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained when such persons fail to give a satisfactory explanation how they came to possess it.

Obstruction of justice (art. 25)

Crimes of subornation of perjury (sect. 25), obstructing or attempting to obstruct the due course of justice by dissuading, hindering or preventing a witness from giving evidence (sect. 102 of CC) and obstructing, interfering or preventing the execution of any legal process, civil or criminal (sect. 106 of CC) partially address the requirements of article 25. In addition, section 111 criminalizes obstructing or resisting a person lawfully charged with the execution of an order or a warrant of a court.

Liability of legal persons (art. 26)

The AML/CFT Act establishes the liability of legal persons involved in money-laundering in section 22(b) and provides for a fine or an order for the revocation of the licence of the legal entity or both. The FIU may apply administrative sanctions notwithstanding any court sanction, and revoke the licence or cancel the professional membership of the entity (sect. 24 of the AML/CFT Act).

The Companies Act of 2013 provides for administrative sanctions, including a forced winding-up in section 315 if there was any fraud, misfeasance or other misconduct in connection with the management of the legal person. Common law provides for the liability of companies in tort.

Participation and attempt (art. 27)

The CC gives the definitions of principal offenders (sect. 23), joint offenders (sect. 24), counselling another to commit an offence (sect. 25), accessories after the fact (sect. 26) and incitement to commit and offence (sect. 26A). Attempt to commit any offence is criminalized in sections 364–366 and preparation in the form of

conspiracy is criminalized in sections 368 (conspiracy to commit felony), 369 (conspiracy to commit misdemeanour) and 370 (other conspiracies) of CC.

Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions; cooperation with law enforcement authorities (arts. 30 and 37)

Under the CC, criminal sanctions for corruption offences include imprisonment, fine, payment of costs, payment of compensation and forfeiture. Forfeiture applies only to a limited number of corruptions offences such as corruption of officials (sect. 86), extortion by public officers (sect. 87), and public officers receiving property to show favour (sect. 88). Courts have the discretion to substitute any imprisonment with a fine (sect. 29).

The Constitution provides to the President of the Republic immunity from civil and criminal proceedings in respect of any act or omission, whether in an official or a private capacity. Prosecution of the President is possible after he or she has vacated the office and if the National Assembly passes a motion justifying that proceedings are in the public interest (sect. 69). Sections 114 and 115 provide for the immunity of members of the National Assembly for anything said or done in the National Assembly and no civil or criminal process may be served or executed on them while they are on their way to, attending or returning from any National Assembly proceedings.

The DPP has discretionary powers to initiate and undertake criminal proceedings and discontinue them at any stage before judgment is delivered. However, the DPP cannot discontinue private prosecutions without the consent of the private prosecutor (sect. 85 of the Constitution and sects. 64–69 of CPC).

Even though there is no legislation that regulates measures to encourage corruption offenders to cooperate with competent authorities, recognizes their cooperation as a mitigating circumstance for the purpose of sentencing or provides them with protection or immunity (except for drug offenders in sect. 89 of DCA), in practice, the police, the DPP and courts may take these factors into account and, consequently, select a lesser charge, discontinue the case or impose a milder sentence.

Sections 99 to 107 of CPC contain detailed measures and a description of the procedure to ensure the presence of the defendant in criminal proceedings pending trial or appeal. The Gambia has adopted parole board guidelines that outline the general policy on early release. However, the guidelines do not specifically address corruption offenders.

General Orders of the Gambia, Civil Service Orders and Public Service regulations allow for disciplinary measures, including dismissals, to be taken against public officials who are accused of corruption offences. They can be taken in addition to any criminal sanctions imposed by courts. Furthermore, section 9 of the Public Service Act establishes that a person who has been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty can only be appointed to a public office after a period of four years. The Prisons Service runs social welfare programmes that provide counselling to prisoners on various issues such as employment.

Protection of witnesses and reporting persons (arts. 32 and 33)

The legislation of the Gambia does not provide for legal basis to protect witnesses, experts who give testimony, victims, their relatives and other persons close to them. However, the police can take practical measures to protect them by assigning pseudonyms or providing physical protection. The opportunity for victims to present their views in criminal trials is not provided.

There is no specific legislation that comprehensively addresses the protection of whistle-blowers in the Gambia. However, the Labour Act states that the filing of a complaint or the participation in proceedings against an employer involving alleged violation of any laws or regulations is not a justification to terminate an employee's appointment or to take disciplinary action against an employee (sect. 83).

Furthermore, the Act guarantees confidentiality of the source of any complaint that concerns a breach of the Act (sect. 12).

Freezing, seizing and confiscation; bank secrecy (arts. 31 and 40)

Gambian courts may order the forfeiture to the State of any property which is the proceeds of offences specified under sections 86–88 of CC or, if the property cannot be found or forfeited, of such sum assessed as the value of the property (sect. 33 of CC). The Sheriff's and Civil Process Act empowers the Sheriff to execute judgment orders in section 8.

Proceeds of any offence punishable by imprisonment for a minimum of six months or proceeds of money-laundering and instruments used to commit such offences can be forfeited pursuant to section 57 of the AML/CFT Act. All corruption offences in the CC and other Acts carry sentences of imprisonment longer than six months.

Under the AML/CFT Act, a competent authority investigating relevant offences can apply to the courts for a restraining order against any money or property related to the offences (sects. 51–55). Competent authorities may seek a court order to identify, locate or quantify property of a suspect, including by requesting reporting entities to produce all relevant information (sects. 45 and 61). For seized property, it is usually the investigating police officers who manage it. Courts may also appoint a trustee or receiver for the proper administration of the money or property during the effective period of the restraining order (sect. 51(4)(b)). If a police officer or authorized officer of a competent authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the restrained property is about to be disposed of, they may seize it (sect. 56). Contravention of a restraining order and falsification, concealment, destruction or disposal of any document or material likely to be relevant for a forfeiture or confiscation order or disclosure of the existence or operation of such an order are criminal offences (sects. 54 and 62, respectively).

If the property subject to a forfeiture or confiscation order has been, inter alia, transferred to a third party in good faith under a lawful transaction or co-mingled with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty, courts may order the person to pay an amount equal to the value of the property (sect. 57(3) and (4) of the AML/CFT Act). The property referred above refers to the proceeds, income and gains from assets laundered or terrorist property (sect. 57(2) of the AML/CFT Act).

Bank secrecy is not a ground to refuse production of evidence ordered by a court (sect. 225 of the Evidence Act.) The duty of disclosure under the AML/CFT Act shall have effect notwithstanding any obligations as to secrecy or disclosure restrictions imposed by any other law (sect. 36). Additionally, the FIU can request, obtain and examine any records and databases from any entity (sects. 5 and 13 of the AML/CFT Act).

Rights of bona fide third parties are protected in forfeiture or confiscation procedures (sect. 57 (5)–(9) of the AML/CFT Act).

Statute of limitations; criminal record (arts. 29 and 41)

The criminal legislation of the Gambia does not set any time limits to commence proceedings with regard to corruption offences.

The Evidence Act regulates the circumstances when a previous conviction in a foreign State may be relevant and, if so, prescribes how it must be proved (sects. 68 and 78(3)).

Jurisdiction (art. 42)

Section 4 CC limits its application by the courts in the Gambia to acts committed anywhere within the Gambia, committed outside of the Gambia by a person in the service of the Government or committed partly within and partly outside of the Gambia when such acts would be an offence under the CC.

Section 2 of the AML/CFT Act states that criminal conduct under the Act includes offences committed outside of the Gambia. Similarly, ECA applies to any of the

offences under its section 5 when committed by a citizen of the Gambia or non-citizen resident in or outside of the Gambia when he or she acts in collaboration with any person holding a public office in the Gambia.

Consequences of acts of corruption; compensation for damage (arts. 34 and 35)

Corruption may lead to annulment or rescission of contracts at common law.

CPC grants the courts the power to order the convicted person to pay compensation to persons who suffered material loss or personal injury as a consequence of the offence committed (sect. 145). Common law on tort also allows to seek redress for anyone who suffered damage as a result of corruption.

Specialized authorities and inter-agency coordination (arts. 36, 38 and 39)

There is no specialized anti-corruption authority in the Gambia. The police force of the Gambia and particularly its Fraud and Major Crime Units as well as SIS, are specialized law enforcement agencies. Their independence and mandates are provided under the Constitution and respective Acts. These authorities may form inter-agency panels on an ad hoc basis for major cases that include corruption cases against high-level perpetrators.

A Special Criminal Court with a jurisdiction to hear and determine offences in which public funds and public property are affected is envisioned in sections 134 and 135 of the Constitution. However, these sections are yet to be implemented in practice.

The Gambia has not yet taken measures to encourage cooperation between investigating and prosecuting authorities and the private sector. According to section 5(k) of the AML/CFT Act, FIU may provide training programmes to reporting entities on relevant issues.

2.2. Successes and good practices

- The Gambia has criminalized contravention of a restraining order or causing certain impediments to a forfeiture or confiscation procedure.

2.3. Challenges in implementation

It is recommended that the Gambia:

- Extend the definition of offences to explicitly cover all categories of public officials as required by article 2 of the Convention (arts. 15–20)
- Extend the definition of a public official to explicitly include foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations (art. 16)
- Ensure that the definition of all bribery offences explicitly include indirect giving, offer or promise to or indirect solicitation or acceptance of an undue advantage by a public official (arts. 15, 16, 18 and 21)
- Consider criminalizing trading in influence (art. 18)
- Consider expanding the definition of abuse of office in section 90 of CC to include omissions and obtaining of an undue advantage for another person or entity (art. 19)
- Consider criminalizing illicit enrichment (art. 20)
- Consider criminalizing active and passive bribery in the private sector (art. 21)
- Ensure that the AML/CFT Act lists all the offences established under the Convention as predicate offences instead of using the generic terms "corruption and bribery" (art. 23(2)(b))
- Consider expanding the definition of corruption offences to ensure that all elements are implemented by the existing relevant provisions in its national legislation (arts. 19 and 24)

- Ensure that the existing provisions implementing article 25(1) of the Convention are extended to cover the use of physical force, threats or intimidation to induce false testimony
- Ensure that the existing provisions implementing article 25(2) of the Convention are extended to cover the use of physical force, threats or intimidation to interfere with the exercise of official duties by justice or law enforcement officials in relation to the commission of offences established under the Convention
- Extend the liability of legal persons beyond the offence of money-laundering to include other offences established under the Convention and ensure that such liability is without prejudice to the criminal liability of natural persons who have committed the offences (art. 26)
- Ensure that the punishment of forfeiture or confiscation under CC applies to all offences established under the Convention as opposed to only sections 86–88 CC (arts. 30(1) and 31)
- Endeavour to ensure that the courts exercise their discretion to substitute imprisonment with a fine pursuant to section 29 of CC in a manner that takes into account the gravity of corruption offences (art. 30(1))
- Endeavour to ensure that the discretionary powers of the DPP and of the Attorney General with regard to sections 88–90 of CC are exercised in a way that maximizes the effectiveness of law enforcement measures (art. 30(3))
- Ensure that the definition of "any money or property" in section 51 of the AML/CFT Act and the definition of property subject to forfeiture or confiscation under section 57 of the AML/CFT Act are consistent with the requirements of article 31(1) of the Convention
- Develop more comprehensive regulations with regard to the administration of seized, frozen or confiscated property (art. 31(3))
- Ensure that the freezing, seizure or confiscation measures are also applied to proceeds of crime that have been transformed or converted into other property (art. 31(4))
- Ensure that the requirements of article 32 of the Convention are implemented fully in law and practice
- Consider implementing the requirements of article 33 of the Convention fully in law and practice
- Adopt legislative and administrative measures to encourage cooperation of corruption offenders with competent authorities and to protect them (art. 37(1) and (4))
- Consider the possibility for providing for mitigating punishment, granting immunity to cooperating corruption offenders, and entering into agreements or arrangements with other States to provide for similar treatment if the offenders cooperate with those States (art. 37 (2), (3) and (5))
- Adopt measures to encourage cooperation between national investigating and prosecuting authorities and the private sector and consider encouraging persons to report corruption offences to these authorities (art. 39)
- Consider establishing its jurisdiction over offences committed against the Gambia or its nationals (art. 42(2)(d) and (2)(a), respectively)
- Consider developing measures to improve data collection for statistical purposes

2.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

- On-site assistance by an anti-corruption expert (arts. 15, 19, 20, 22, 25, 30, 34, 35, 37–39 and 41)
- Legal advice (arts. 17, 23, 26, 33 and 36)
- Development of action plans to implement the Convention (arts. 17, 18, 20, 22, 24–26, 29, 34–36)

3. Chapter IV: International cooperation

3.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Extradition; transfer of sentenced persons; transfer of criminal proceedings (arts. 44, 45 and 47)

In the Gambia, the legal framework regulating extradition in corruption cases consists mainly of the Extradition Act of 1986, the relevant provisions of the AML/CFT Act of 2012, the Convention against Corruption, the ECOWAS Convention on Extradition of 1994 (ECOWAS Extradition Convention) and relevant bilateral agreements with Senegal. The Convention against Corruption or ECOWAS Extradition Convention are yet to be incorporated fully into the domestic legislation.

The Gambia has not yet informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether the Convention constitutes a legal basis to cooperation on extradition and it was reminded of its obligation to inform the Secretary-General of whether the Gambia takes the Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extraditions.

According to the Extradition Act, the Gambia does not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty in relation to declared Commonwealth countries specified in the Act (sect. 3 and its schedule). For any other foreign States, a treaty is required (sect. 4). At present, there is only one such a treaty with Senegal (the Judicial Convention Agreement with Senegal of 1973 (JCA)).

Furthermore, the Extradition Act requires all extradition requests to be addressed to the Attorney-General of the Gambia who decides whether to issue an Order (authority) to proceed. In the absence of such an Order, a Magistrate may issue a warrant to provisionally arrest a person on information that they are or are believed to be in the country (sect. 9 of the Extradition Act) and notify the Attorney-General. Such an arrest may be made if there is an International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) notice received by the Inspector-General of the Police (sect. 9 (2)).

Dual criminality is a requirement according to section 6 (extraditable offences) of the Extradition Act. Section 6 also stipulates that the maximum penalty for an offence to be an extraditable offence is at least 12 months of imprisonment. Accessory offences are extraditable according to paragraph 3 of section 7 (general restrictions on extradition). Section 7 also lists grounds to deny extradition request if it is sought for discriminatory purposes: if the alleged offence is of a political character, if the request is made for the purpose of punishing the person on account of their race, religion, nationality or political opinions, or if the person may be prejudiced at trial or punished, detained or restricted in their personal liberty by reason of his or her race religion, nationality or political opinions.

No measures to simplify extradition or evidentiary requirements with respect to corruption offences have been adopted so far.

Constitutional fair trial guarantees as provided in section 24 of the Constitution apply fully to extradition proceedings (sect. 11 of the Extradition Act). In addition, section 12 of the Act provides persons in custody in extradition proceedings with the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

The Gambia extradites its own nationals to any declared Commonwealth country or foreign State except Senegal (art. 22 of JCA). Conditional extradition of its nationals

is not provided. The principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* with respect to Senegal is enshrined in the same article of the JCA.

Similar to article 9 of the ECOWAS Extradition Convention, the Extradition Act does not provide grounds to refuse an extradition request alleging commission of offences involving fiscal matters.

In the absence of a specific legislative provision, the Gambia, as a matter of general practice, provides to requesting States an opportunity to provide supplementary information before refusing extradition.

The transfer of criminal proceeding is regulated in the ECOWAS Mutual Legal Assistance Convention to which the Gambia is a party (arts. 21–32). However, this Convention is yet to be incorporated into the domestic legislation by an Act of the National Assembly.

Mutual legal assistance (art. 46)

The Gambia does not have stand-alone domestic legislation that regulates mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and instead applies the relevant parts of various acts such as the AML/CFT Act. However, the AML/CFT Act applies to the offence of money-laundering only (sect. 72 (2)). A bill on mutual assistance in criminal matters is currently in development.

The Gambia is a party to the ECOWAS Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters but it has not been incorporated into the domestic legislation yet. Existence of a treaty is not required to render assistance to foreign States but the principle of reciprocity must be followed. The provisions of the Convention on mutual legal assistance cannot be applied directly.

Dual criminality is a requirement under the AML/CFT Act. It specifies that competent authorities may refuse a request if it seeks an action which is contrary to the Constitution of the Gambia or its execution is likely to be prejudicial to the national interests of the Gambia. Bank secrecy is not a ground to decline requests.

Also, the AML/CFT Act allows for obtaining in the courts of the Gambia on behalf of the requesting State by competent authorities of, inter alia, search warrants (sect. 73), property tracking orders (sect. 74), freezing or forfeiture orders (sect. 75), and orders to deliver documents or persons before a local court to produce evidence (sect. 76). Sections 81 and 82 list the requirements as to the form and content of mutual legal assistance requests.

As a matter of practice, authorities may spontaneously transmit information to another State, provide an opportunity to amend the request before refusing it and inform the reasons in case of refusal. However, no examples of such practices have been provided.

Confidentiality of requests is partly covered by section 85 of the AML/CFT Act. This section criminalizes interference with the execution of any order made pursuant to mutual assistance requests by falsifying, concealing, destroying or disposing relevant documents or materials or by divulging any information that would likely prejudice the investigation pursuant to which the order is to be or is made.

The Gambia has not notified the United Nations Secretary-General of the central authority designated to receive mutual legal assistance requests. Similarly, no notification has been made of the acceptable language or languages of such requests. In practice, however, the requests are received by the Attorney-General's Chambers, Ministry of Justice of the Gambia.

The Gambia was reminded of its obligation to notify the Secretary-General of the designated central authority responsible to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and of the language or languages of such requests.

Law enforcement cooperation; joint investigations; special investigative techniques (arts. 48, 49 and 50)

The Gambia is a member of the African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL) and INTERPOL and a party to the ECOWAS Cooperation Agreement between Member States' Police Forces on Investigation in Criminal Matters of 2002. The FIU of the Gambia is a member of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) but not of the Egmont Group.

Section 4 (c) of the AML/CFT Act permits the FIU to exchange information with its counterparts and to conclude agreements for the same purpose. Section 6 of the National Security Agencies Act entrusts SIS with the power to enter into cooperation arrangements with external security agencies as necessary.

The investigative authorities of the Gambia cooperate with other countries and have previously conducted joint investigations with Brazil, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, albeit regarding other offences.

Controlled delivery and undercover operations are explicitly allowed under the Drug Control Act (sect. 64) but can be used for investigations of other offences.

The Gambia has not concluded any international agreements or arrangements to use special investigative techniques in the context of cooperation at the international level.

3.2. Successes and good practices

- Interference with the mutual legal assistance process and breaking its confidentiality are criminal offences

3.3. Challenges in implementation

It is recommended that the Gambia:

- Amend the existing or adopt a new comprehensive Extradition Law in full conformity with the requirements of the Convention against Corruption (art. 44)
- Ensure that all corruption offences are extraditable either by explicitly listing them or ensuring that they carry the minimum penalty as required for extradition (art. 44 (1))
- Consider granting extradition in the absence of dual criminality (art. 44 (2))
- Endeavour to simplify extradition procedures and evidentiary requirements to expedite the process in relation to corruption offences (art. 44 (9))
- Adopt a new comprehensive legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters in full conformity with the requirements of the Convention against Corruption (art. 46)
- Ensure that the special investigative techniques are explicitly provided for corruption offences in the relevant legislation (art. 50)
- Conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements to enhance international cooperation on extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons or of criminal proceedings, law enforcement cooperation, joint investigations and special investigative techniques (arts. 44–50)

3.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

- Assistance in legislative drafting or on-site assistance by a relevant expert (arts. 44–50)